

MAR

MARAJOT. } *n. f.* [Italian.]

MARMOTTO. } *n. f.* [Italian.]

The *marmotte*, or mus alpinus, as big or bigger than a rabbit, which abounds all winter, doth live upon its own fat.

MARQUETRY. *n. f.* [marqueterie, French.] Chequered work; work inlaid with variegation.

MARQUIS. *n. f.* [marquis, French; *marchio*, Lat. *margrave*, German.]

In England one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

Peace, master *marquis*, you are malapert;
Your fire-new stamp of honour is scarce current. *Shakep.*

None may wear ermine but princes, and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, *marquises*, and earls, which they must not exceed. *Peasam on Dravung.*

Marquis is used by *Shakepeare* for *marchioness*. [marquise, Fr.]

Two noble partners with you: the old dukes
Of Norfolk, and the lady *marquise* Dorset. *Shakepeare.*

MARQUISATE. *n. f.* [marquisat, French.] The seignory of a *marquis*.

MARRER. *n. f.* [from *mar*.] One who spoils or hurts any thing.

You be indeed makers, or *marrers*, of all mens manners within the realm. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

MARRIAGE. *n. f.* [marriage, French; *maritium*, low Latin, from *maritus*.] The act of uniting a man and woman for life.

The marriage with his brother's wife
Has crept too near his conscience. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*

If that thy bent of love be honourable,
Thy purpose marriage, fend me word to-morrow. *Shakep.*

The French king would have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception, that he should not marry her himself. *Bacon.*

Some married persons, even in their marriage, do better please God than some virgins in their state of virginity: they, by giving great example of conjugal affection, by preserving their faith unbroken, and by educating children in the fear of God, please God in a higher degree than those virgins whose piety is not answerable to their opportunities. *Taylor.*

I propose that Palamon shall be
In marriage join'd with beauteous Emily. *Dryden.*

Neither her worthiness, which in truth was great, nor his own suffering for her, which is wont to endear affection, could fether his fickleness; but, before the marriage-day appointed, he had taken to wife Baccha, of whom she complained. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I by the honour of my marriage-bed,
After young Arthur, claim this land for mine. *Shakep.*

Thou shalt come into the marriage chamber. *Tob. vi. 16.*

There on his arms and once lov'd portrait lay,
Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey. *Denham.*

To these whom death again did wed,
This grave's the second marriage-bed:
For though the hand of fate could force
'Twixt soul and body a divorce,
It could not sever man and wife,
Because they both liv'd but one life. *Crahanw.*

Give me, to live and die,
A spotless maid, without the marriage-tie. *Dryden.*

In a late draught of marriage-articles, a lady stipulated with her husband, that she shall be at liberty to patch on which side she pleases. *Addison's Spect. N^o. 81.*

Virgin awake! the marriage-hour is nigh. *Pope.*

1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.

Every wedding, one with another, produces four children, and consequently that is the proportion of children which any marriageable man or woman may be presumed shall have. *Graunt's Bill of Mortality.*

I am the father of a young heiret, whom I begin to look upon as marriageable. *Spect. N^o. 237.*

When the girls are twelve years old, which is the marriageable age, their parents take them home. *Swift.*

2. Capable of union.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; the spous'd about him twines
Her marriageable arms, and with her brings
Her dowry, th' adopted clusters to adorn
His barren leaves. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

MARRIED. *adj.* [from *marry*.] Conjugal; connubial.

Thus have you shun'd the merry'd state. *Dryden.*

MARROW. *n. f.* [meryg, Saxon; *merg*, Erse; *mergh*, Scottish.]

All the bones of the body which have any considerable thickness have either a large cavity, or they are spongy, and full of little cells: in both the one and the other there is

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an oleagenous substance, called *marrow*, contained in proper vessels or membranes, like the fat: in the larger bones this fine oil, by the gentle heat of the body, is exhaled through the pores of its small bladders, and enters some narrow passages, which lead to some fine canals excavated in the substance of the bone, that the *marrow* may supply the fibres of the bones, and render them less apt to break. *Quincy.*

Would he were walled, *marrow*, bones, and all,
That from his loins no hopeful branch may spring. *Shak.*

The skull hath brains as a kind of *marrow* within it: the back-bone hath one kind of *marrow*, and other bones of the body hath another: the jaw-bones have no *marrow* severed, but a little pulp of *marrow* diffused. *Bacon.*

Pamper'd and edify'd their zeal
With *marrow* puddings many a meal. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

He bit the dart, and wrench'd the wood away,
The point still buried in the *marrow* lay. *Alfion's Ovid.*

Marrow, in the Scottish dialect, to this day, denotes a fellow, companion, or associate; as also equal match, he met with his *marrow*.

Though buying and selling doth wonderful wel,
Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend
With thee of his *marrow* for fear of ill end. *Tusser.*

MARROWBONE. *n. f.* [bone and *marrow*.]

1. Bone boiled for the marrow.

2. In burlesque language, the knees.

Upon this he fell down upon his *marrowbones*, and begged of Jupiter to give him a pair of horns. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Down on your *marrowbones*, upon your allegiance; and make an acknowledgement of your offences; for I will have ample satisfaction. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

MARROWFAT. *n. f.* A kind of pea.

MARROWLESS. *adj.* [from *marrow*.] Void of marrow.

Thy bones are *marrowless*, thy blood is cold;
Thou hast no speculation in these eyes,
Which thou dost glare with. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

To MARRY. *v. a.* [marier, French; *maritor*, Latin.]

1. To join a man and woman.

What! shall the curate controul me? Tell him, that he shall marry the couple himself. *Gay's What d'ye call it.*

2. To dispose of in marriage.

When Augustus consulted with Mecenas about the marriage of his daughter Julia, Mecenas took the liberty to tell him, that he must either marry his daughter to Agrippa, or take away his life; there was no third way, he had made him so great. *Bacon's Essays, N^o. 28.*

3. To take for husband or wife.

You'd think it strange if I should marry her. *Shakep.*

Go in to thy brother's wife, and marry her. *Gen. xxxviii.*

As a mother shall she meet him, and receive him as a wife married of a virgin. *Ecclus. xv. 2.*

To MARRY. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state.

He hath my good will,
And none but he, to marry with Nan Page. *Shakepeare.*

Let them marry to whom they think best. *Nam. xxvi. 6.*

Virgil concludes with the death of Turnus; for after that difficulty was removed, *Aeneas* might marry, and establish the Trojans. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

MARSH. } are derived from the Saxon *mearyc*, a fen, or fenney place. *Gilson's Camden.*

MARS. } place.

MARSH. *n. f.* [mearyc, Saxon. See MARISH.] A fen; a bog; a swamp; a watry tract of land.

In their courses make that round,
In meadows, and in marshes found,
Of them to call'd the fayry ground,
Of which they have the keeping. *Dryden's Nymphs.*

Worms, for colour and shape, alter even as the flag out of which they are got; as the *marsh* worm and the flag worm. *Watson's Angler.*

We may see in more continous climates great variety in the people thereof; the up-lands in England yield strong, sinewy, hardy men; the *marsh*-lands, men of large and high stature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Your low meadows and *marsh*-lands you need not lay up till April, except the Spring be very wet, and your *marshes* very poachy. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MARSH-MALLOW. *n. f.* [althaea, Lat.] It is in all respects like the mallow, but its leaves are generally more soft and woolly. *Miller.*

MARSH-MARIGOLD. *n. f.* [populago, Lat.] This flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose, in the middle of which rises the point, which afterward becomes a membranaceous fruit, in which there are several cells, which are, for the most part, bent downwards, collected into little heads, and are full of seeds. *Miller.*

And set soft hyacinths with iron-blue,
To shade *marsh-marigolds* of shining hue. *Dryden.*

MARSUAL.

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MARSHAL. *n. f.* [marschal, Fr. *marfchallus*, low Lat. from *marfale*, old French; a word compounded of *mare*, which, in old French, signified a horse, and *scalt*, a sort of servant; one that has the charge of horses.]

1. The chief officer of arms.

The duke of Suffolk claims
To be high steward; next the duke of Norfolk
To be earl *marshal*. *Shakepeare.*

2. An officer who regulates combats in the lists.

Dares their pride presume against any laws,
As in a lifted field to fight their cause?
Unak'd the royal grant; no *marshal* by,
As kingly rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

3. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feast, or any other assembly.

Through the hall there walked to and fro
A jolly yeoman, *marshal* of the fame,
Whole name was Appetite; he did bestow
Both guests and meats, whenever in they came,
And knew them how to order without blame. *Fa. Queen.*

4. An harbinger; a purveyor; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming, and provide entertainment.

Her face, when it was fairest, had been but as a *marshal* to lodge the love of her in his mind, which now was so well placed as it needed no further help of outward harbinger. *Sidney.*

To MARCHAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To arrange; to rank in order.

Multitude of jealousies, and lack of some predominant desire, that should *marshal* and put in order all the rest, naked any man's heart hard to find or found. *Bacon.*

It is as unconceivable how it should be the directrix of such intricate motions, as that a blind man should *marshal* an army. *Glanville's Serp.*

Anchises lock'd not with so pleas'd a face,
In num'ring o'er his future Roman race,
And *marshalling* the heroes of his name,
As, in their order, next to light they came. *Dryden.*

2. To lead as an harbinger.

Art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false creation,
Thou *marshallest* me the way that I was going. *Shakep.*

MARSHALLER. *n. f.* [from *marshal*.] One that arranges; one that ranks in order.

Dryden was the great refiner of English poetry, and the best *marshaller* of words. *Trapp's Pref. to the Aeneis.*

MARSHALSEA. *n. f.* [from *marshal*.] The prison in Southwark belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MARSHALSHIP. *n. f.* [from *marshal*.] The office of a marshal.

MARSH-ELDER. *n. f.* A gelderose, of which it is a species.

MARSH-CRECK. *n. f.* A species of watercreffes.

MARSHY. *adj.* [from *marsh*.]

1. Bogg; wet; fenney; swampy.

Though here the *marshy* grounds approach your fields,
And there the soil a stony harvest yields. *Dryden's Virg.*

It is a distemper of such as inhabit *marshy*, fat, low, moist soils, near flagging water. *Abulobut on Diet.*

2. Produced in marshes.

Feed
With delicates of leaves and *marshy* weed. *Dryden.*

MART. *n. f.* [contracted from *market*.]

1. A place of publick traffick.

Christ could not suffer that the temple should serve for a place of *mart*, nor the apostle or Christ that the church should be made an inn. *Hooker, b. v.*

If any born at Ephesus
Be seen at byracian *mart*s and fairs,
He dies. *Shakepeare.*

Ezechiel, in the description of Tyre, and the exceeding trade that it had with all the East as the only *mart* town, recite both the people with whom they commerce, and also what commodities every country yielded. *Raleigh.*

Many may come to a great *mart* of the best horses.

The French, since the accession of the Spanish monarchy, supply with cloth the best *mart* we had in Europe. *Addison.*

2. Bargain; purchase and sale.

I play a merchant's part,
And venture madly on a desperate *mart*. *Shakep.*

3. Letters of *mart*. See MARK.

To MART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or sell.

Sooth when I was young I wou'd have ransack'd
The pedlar's silken treasury, you've let him go.
And nothing *marted* with him. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*

Callus, you yourself,
Do sell and *mart* your offices for gold
To underservers. *Shakep. Julius Caesar.*

If he shall think it fit,
A faucy stranger in his comit to *mart*,
As in a stew. *Shakepeare's Cymbeline.*

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MARTEN. } *n. f.* [marte, martre, Fr. *marter*, Lat.]

MARTERN. } *n. f.* [marte, martre, Fr. *marter*, Lat.]

1. A large kind of weasel whose fur is much valued.

2. [Martlet, Fr.] A kind of swallow that builds in houses; a martlet.

A churchwarden, to express St. Martin's in the Fields, caused to be engraven, on the communion cup, a *martin*, a bird like a swallow, sitting upon a mole-hill between two trees. *Peasam on Blazoning.*

MARTIAL. *adj.* [martial, Fr. *martialis*, Latin.]

1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave.

Into my feeble breast
Come gently, but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the *martial* troops thou dost infect,
And hearts of great heroes dost enrage. *Fairy Queen.*

The queen of *martials*,
And Mars himself conducted them. *Chapman's Iliad.*

It hath seldom been seen, that the far southern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwise; whereby it is manifest, that the northern tract of the world is the more *martial* region. *Bacon's Essays.*

His subjects call'd aloud for war;
But peaceful kings o'er *martial* people set,
Each other's poize and counterbalance are. *Dryden.*

2. Having a warlike show; fighting war.

See
His thousands, in what *martial* equipage
They issue forth! Steel bows and shafts their arms,
Of equal dread in flight or in pursuit. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

When our country's cause provokes to arms,
How *martial* mulick ev'ry bosom warms. *Pope.*

3. Belonging to war; not civil; not according to the rules or practice of peaceable government.

Let his neck answer for it, if there is any *martial* law in the world. *Shakepeare's Henry V.*

They proceeded in a kind of *martial* justice with their enemies, offering them their law before they drew their sword. *Bacon's holy War.*

4. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars.

The natures of the fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and esteemed *martial* or jovial according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. *Brown.*

5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chemists.

MARTIALIST. *n. f.* [from *martial*.] A warrior; a fighter.

Many brave adventurous spirits fell for love of her; amongst others the high-hearted *martialist*, who first lost his hands, then one of his chiefest limbs, and lastly his life. *Hewell.*

MARTINGAL. *n. f.* [martingale, French.] It is a broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, and runs between the two legs to fasten the other end, under the udder of the bridle. *Horris.*

MARTINMAS. *n. f.* [martin and *mas*.] The feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of November, commonly corrupted to *martinmas* or *martlemas*.

Martinmas beefe doth bear good tacke,
When countrey-folke do dainties lacke. *Tusser's Hzb.*

MARTINET. } *n. f.* [martinet, French.] A kind of swallow.

This guest of Summer,
The temple-haunting *martlet* does approve
By his lov'd mansionry, that heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here. No jutting frieze,
Buttrise, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle,
Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd
The air is delicate. *Shakepeare's Macbeth.*

As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,
And gaze upon the gather'd clouds for rain;
Then first the *martlet* meets it in the sky,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train. *Dryden.*

MARTNETS. *n. f.* They are small lines fastened to the leech of the sail, to bring that part of the leech which is next to the yard-arm close up to the yard, when the sail is to be furled. *Bailey.*

MARTYR. *n. f.* [martyr; martyr, French.] One who by his death bears witness to the truth.

Prayers and tears may serve a good man's turn; if not to conquer as a soldier, yet to suffer as a martyr. *King Charles.*

Thus could not the mouths of worthy martyrs be silenced. *Brown.*

Nearer heav'n his virtues shone more bright,
Like rising flames expanding in their height,
The martyr's glory crown'd the soldier's fight. *Dryden.*

To be a martyr signifies only to witness the truth of Christ; but the witnessing of the truth was then so generally attended with persecution, that martyrdom now signifies not only to witness, but to witness by death. *South's Sermon.*

The first martyr for Christianity was encouraged, in his last moments, by a vision of that divine person for whom he suffered. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*